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## A redescription of *Prionocyphon grandis* (PIC, 1934) comb. nov. (Coleoptera: Scirtidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Cyphon grandis* PIC, 1934 is transferred to the genus *Prionocyphon* REDT. The species is redescribed and illustrated.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Scirtidae, *Prionocyphon*, *Cyphon grande*, redescription, new combination, Malay Peninsula.

Maurice PIC (1934) described *Cyphon grandis* (original spelling: *grande*) on the basis of a single female collected by H. M. PENDLEBURY in Pahang (Malay Peninsula). Examination of the holotype deposited in The Natural History Museum (London) revealed, that the species should be transferred to the genus *Prionocyphon* REDTENBACHER, 1858. The original description is very vague, therefore a redescription is presented below. According to the article 34.2 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the name *grande* must agree in gender with the generic name *Cyphon* PAYK. or *Prionocyphon* (both masculine), therefore it is corrected to *grandis*.

Measurements are given in millimetres. Total length is measured from above and extends from the anterior edge of pronotum to the apex of elytra. Head length is measured from the anterior edge of clypeus to the posterior edge of head. Elytra length is measured along the suture from the base of the scutellum to the apex. The shape of pronotum is described when observed in perpendicular view. The following abbreviations are employed: TL – total length, EW – maximum elytral width, EL – elytral length, PW – maximum pronotal width, PL – pronotal length, HW – maximum head width, HL – head length.

***Prionocyphon grandis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov.**

(Figs. 1-8)

*Cyphon grande* Pic, 1934: 563

## EXAMINED MATERIAL

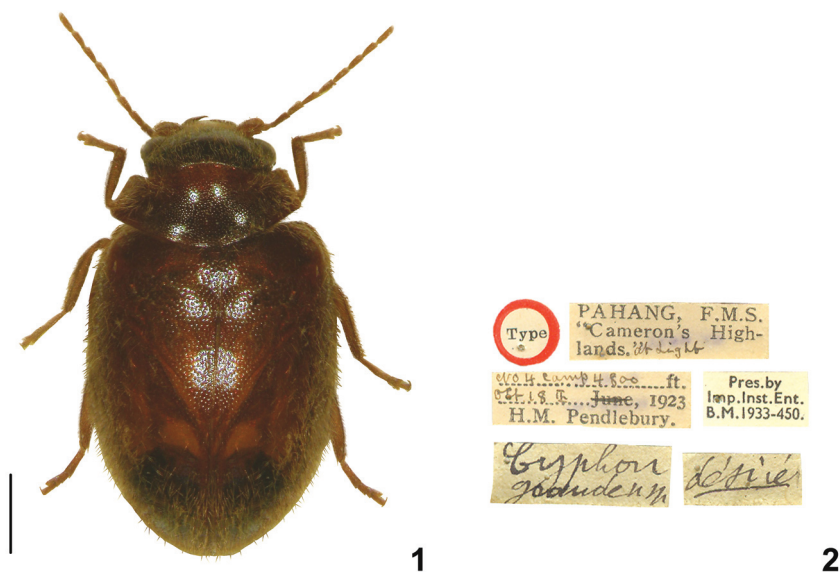
Holotype, female. "Type" [oval, red & white label, printed]; "PAHANG, F. M. S. / Cameron's High- / lands. at light" [rectangular handwritten/printed label]; "No 4 camp 4800 ft. / Oct 18th, 1923 / H. M. Pendlebury" [rectangular handwritten/printed label]; "Cyphon / grande n. sp." [rectangular label, handwritten by Pic]; "décrité" [small rectangular label, handwritten by Pic]; "Pres. by / Imp. Inst. Ent. / B. M. 1933-450." [rectangular printed label]; "HOLOTYPUS / *Cyphon grande* / Pic, 1934" [red rectangular label, printed]; "*Prionocyphon grandis* / (Pic, 1934) / det. Rafał Ruta 2008" [rectangular printed label].

## DIAGNOSIS

Dark brown body, large size, and unique morphology of prehensor differ *P. grandis* from other known *Prionocyphon* spp.

## REDESCRIPTION

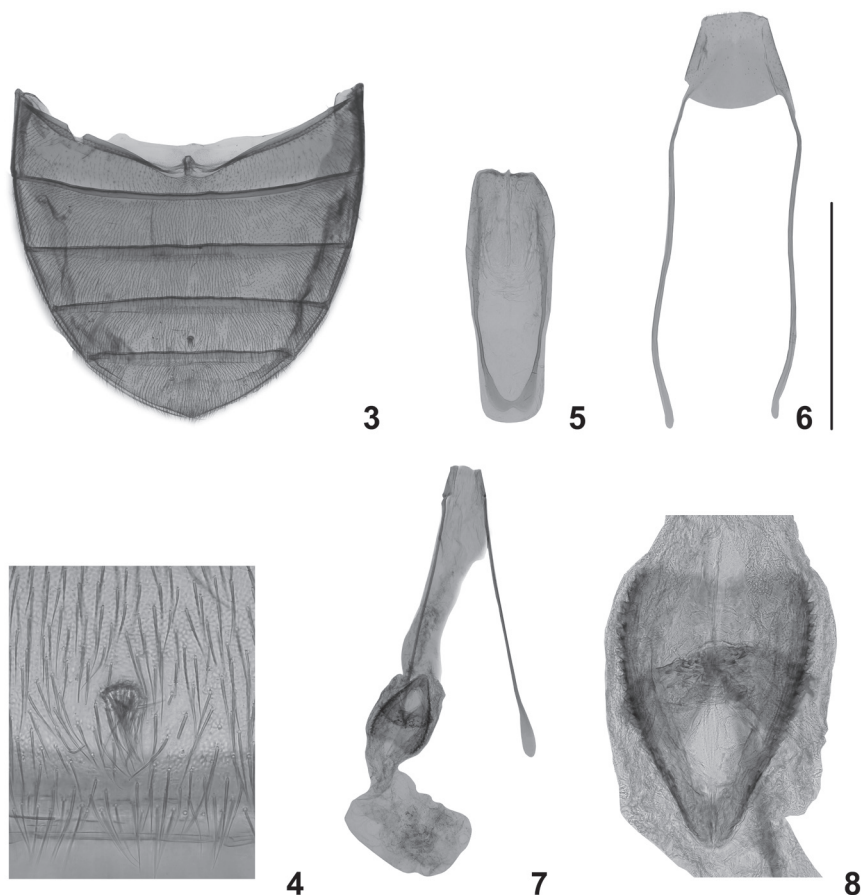
Holotype, female. Measurements: TL 5.0, EW 3.4, EL 4.0, PW 2.3, PL 1.0, HW 1.6, HL 0.9, interocular space 1.2, greatest depth of body 1.9.



1-2. *Prionocyphon grandis* (Pic, 1934), the holotype. 1 – habitus (digitally reconstructed, left elytron missing in the holotype), scale bar = 1.0 mm; 2 – labels

Body oval, convex, covered with suberect yellowish-brown hairs. Head dark brown, pronotum dark brown with anterior portion lighter, elytra brown, ventral side uniformly brown. Body 1.5 times as long as broad. Left elytron missing in the holotype; it has been recently found in the collection of M. Pic (deposited in the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris).

Head transverse, 1.8 times as broad as long, 1.3 times wider than width of interocular space, with very fine irregular punctation (punctures separated by 1-3 diameters), eyes large, protuberant. Antennae filiform (antennomeres 8-11 missing in the holotype), reaching basal 1/3 of elytra; antennomere 1 enlarged, with sharp ridge on anterior margin; 2 short, globular; antennomere 3 shortest; antennomere 4 longest; length ratios of antennomeres 3.3 : 1.5 : 1 : 2.5 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2.5; L/W ratios of antennomeres 1.4,



3-8. *Prionocyphon grandis* (Pic, 1934), the holotype, details of structural anatomy (not to the same scale). 3 – abdominal ventrites; 4 – close-up of ventrite 4 with a clearly visible tuft of hairs; 5 – sternite VIII; 6 – tergite VIII; 7 – ovipositor and female genital tract with prehensor; 8 – prehensor, close-up. Scale bar = 1.0 mm (for Figs. 4-5), 1.8 mm (for Fig. 7), 0.54 mm (for Fig. 8)

1.5, 1.5, 2.5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2.5. Anterior clypeal margin straight. Labrum semirectangular, with rounded anterior angles. Both mandibles with denticles on mesal edge. Mentum subquadrate, apical maxillary palpomere arising at the base of palpomere 3.

Pronotum short, 2.3 times as broad as long, widest at posterior angles. Disc of pronotum with fine punctation a bit stronger than on head, punctures separated by 2-4 diameters. Anterior angles slightly produced.

Scutellum subtriangular, with subtle, almost invisible punctation. Base of elytra only slightly wider than base of pronotum.

Elytra without longitudinal ridges, 1.2 times as long as broad and 4 times as long as pronotum. Sides rounded, regularly converging to apex in posterior 1/4. Humeri clearly visible. Punctation relatively strong and dense, distance between punctures about 1-2 diameters. Punctures are elongated in adsutural portion of elytra. Epipleura narrow, narrowed behind metaventrite, reduced at apex. Hind wings fully developed.

Prosternal process lanceolate, ca. 4 times longer than wide, with tapered apex. Mesocoxae separated by a relatively wide (twice as long as wide) process bilobed at apex. Metaventral discripen present at posterior 3/4. Ratios of ventrites' lengths: 1 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 2.5. Ventrite IV with a tuft of hairs in posterior 2/3.

Ovipositor (L 2.35) with broken apices of coxites in holotype; tergite VIII (L 1.85, W 0.6) with long apodemes and a row of extremely short setae on apex; sternite VIII (L 1.1, W 0.4) plate-like, with very short setae on apex. Prehensor consists of 3 plates, the large one (L 0.65, W 0.46) is subtriangular with rounded base and spines on outer edges, two smaller ones (L 0.25, W 0.15) subtriangular, with small spines at apices.

Male unknown.

#### REMARKS

There are about 20 species of *Prionocyphon* distributed throughout the world with the exception of tropical Africa (2 species occur in North America, 7 in Central and South America, 4 in Western Palearctic, 3 in the Far East and Japan, 1 in Australia and 3 in South-East Asia). Out of Oriental species described in *Prionocyphon*, two belong to different genera: *P. minusculus* KLAUSNITZER and *P. laosiensis* YOSHITOMI et SATÔ (author's unpublished data), what will be discussed in details in separate articles. Two Oriental *Prionocyphon* species (*P. anticetestaceus* KLAUSNITZER and *P. umbratilis* KLAUSNITZER) were described from Bhutan. Both are small (3.0-3.2 mm), and for neither of them female is known.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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